परमाणु परियोजनाओं का विलम्ब से निर्माण

8137. श्री राम जेठमलानी :
श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री 22 दिसम्बर, 1994 और 4 अगस्त, 1994 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न क्रम: 2487 और 1337 के दिए गए उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने परमाणु ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की उनके निर्माण में विलम्ब के कारण, वर्तमान निर्माण लागत में वृद्धि हो जाने उनकी लाभप्रदता या अन्यथा की संभावनाओं का आकलन किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी विस्तृत जानकारी क्या है और प्रत्येक परियोजना द्वारा प्रति मेगावाट विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए कितनी धनराशि व्यय किये जाने का अनुमान है और यह धनराशि पूर्व-निर्धारित निर्माण लागत से कितनी अधिक है ?

प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भुवनेश चतुर्वेदी) : (क) और (ख) तारापुर, राजस्थान, मद्रास, नरोरा और ककरापार में कार्यरत परमाणु बिजलीघरों में उत्पादित बिजली की शुल्कदर जोकि 63 पैसे से 207 पैसे प्रति किलोवाट घंटा के बीच है, सामान्यत: उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में स्थित उन ताप-विद्युत संयंत्रों में उत्पादित बिजली के शुल्क के समतुल्य है जो कोयले से चलते हैं । यह शुल्क सामतोपरि लागत आधार पर आधारित है, जिससे नियामक क्षमता गुणकों पर ईक्विटी पर एक निश्चित लाभ होगा और इस प्रकार, बिजलीघरों को नियामक क्षमता गुणक पर लाभप्रदता हासिल होगी । कैगा--1 तथा 2 और राजस्थान 3 तथा 4 को वर्ष 1996-97 में पूरा करने पर प्रति मेगावाट क्रमश: 5.17 करोड़ रुपए और 4.79 करोड़ रुपए लागत आने का अनुमान है । इन परियोजनाओं के लागत अनुमानों में यह वृद्धि निर्माण के दौरान लगने वाले ब्याज को जोड़ दिए जाने के अलावा सामान्यत: कार्य क्षेत्र के बढ़ जाने, मूल्य वृद्धि, विदेशी मुद्रा की विनिमय दरों में परिवर्तन होने तथा करों और शुल्कों में परिवर्तन होने की वजह से हुई है ।

Construction of Pressurised Heavy Water Reacton

8138. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHAN-DRA JICHKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that full indi-spnous technical capability has beea achieved in design and construction of pressurised Heavy Water Reactors;

(b) how much nuclear power will be generated in the near future;

(c) what is the ultimate target for tho next ten years; and

(d) what steps are being taken to encourage nuclear power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The present installed Nuclear Power Generation capacry is 1940 MWe. It is expected to increse to 2820 MWc by 1997.498. The total Nuclear Installed capacity by 2005-06 is expected to be 3320 MWe through the indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor Prog-ramme with a possible addition of 2000 MWe from Russian WERs.

(d) Steps taken to encourage nuclear power generation include:—

—:Establishment of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPOL) in 1987 to mobilise resources from the market;

—Equity support by the Goremment to NPOL.;

—Reivision of tariff periodically to improve internal generation of resources; and

—Proposals for fonaatioa of Joint Ventures with concerned State Governments.

Multion Breeding Programme of BARC

8139. SHRI RAM RATAN RAM: WiU the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the high yielding varieties in agriculture which have been developed as a result of mutation breeding programme of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC);

(b) whether this research has reached the farmers;

(c) what is its cost effectiveness; and

(d). what steps are being taken encourage the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): *(a)* to A number of improved selections have been evolved a» a result of mutation breading programme of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Trom-bay. Of these, nineteen high yeilding varieties of crop plants have been released for commercial cultivation. These include eight varieties of groundnut, three of blackgram, two of greengram, two of pigeonpea, two of mustard and one each of rice and jut©.

(b) Yes. Sir.

(c) The cost for developing improved varieties has been minimal and home from the Research & Development bud-get. As far as the farmer is concerned, the cost of the seeds of these improved varieties will be similar to the cost of the certified seeds of any other rariety. They will get additional benefit because of a high yeild and improved quality of the seeds.

(d) In collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Stats Agricultural Universities breeder seeds of these varieites are being produced and supplied to National and State Seed Coxporaticns, wha in turm produce certified seeds for distributiOii to farmers.

Benefiib of Atomic Energy *in* Various fields

8140. SHRI V RAJESHWAJR. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the benefits of Atomic Energy have been assimilated by medicine, agriculture, industry and research fields;

(b) what steps are being taken to encourage the same; and

(c) what are our standards in comparison to the developed couatriea in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH GHATURVEM): (a) Nuclear medicine is practised in over 200 medical institutions in the countty With 30 others offering radioimmunoaasay service. Over 6,00,000 patient invesp-gations per year are carried out in India using radiopharmaceuticals. There are about 130 cobalt-60 tetetherapy units for the treatment of cancer.

Radioisotope tracer technology, nacleonic gauging and radiography are widely used by the Indian Industry for trouble-shooting, for Non Destructive testing and for online process control. Isotope techniques are used for surface water and ground water hydrology, seepage investigations in dams, canals and tunnels and bedload transport studies in ports and harbours. Steel-Authority of India Ltd. and Oil and Natural Gas Commission haw now established their own tracer groups for in-houae applications. About 500 org*-nisafions in the country are using industrial isotope radiography and about 42000 nucleonic control syatems are ta operation in the Indian industry for process control. Nuclear energy in the form ot radlationa and radioisotopes are being.